

INFORMATION REPORT
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COUNTRY USSR/China

DATE DISTR. 6 July 1948

SUBJECT Economic Information: Interchange of Supplies
 and Personnel Between the USSR and Chinese
 Communist Manchuria

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
 USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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Comment. previous information on the exchange
 of Soviet munitions for Chinese foodstuffs; [] on "Soviet Survey Groups";
 and [] on other aspects of Soviet-Chinese Communist collaboration.)

Commodities Exchanged Between the USSR and Manchuria

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1. Five hundred tons of gasoline were shipped to Manchuria from the USSR in January 1948 in payment for foodstuffs sent to the USSR by the Chinese Communists. The gasoline was delivered by rail to Suifengho (131-09, 44-23) in five shipments of five carloads each. At Suifengho the gasoline was unloaded and transhipped to Mutanchiang (129-37, 44-35), Chiamussu (130-21, 46-49) and Harbin by Chinese Communist personnel.
2. In January 1948 twenty trainloads of produce were dispatched by the Chinese Communists to the USSR. Each train consisted of fifteen to twenty cars, and the cargo amounted to approximately 9,000 tons of sorghum, soya beans, wheat and millet.
3. Three to four freight trains left Harbin daily in February 1948 for Mutanchiang and Suifengho. Trains routed to Suifengho carried foodstuffs, and half of those returning from Suifengho were loaded with farming machinery, while the other half returned empty.

Exchange of Personnel Between the USSR and Manchuria

4. Passenger train schedules between points mentioned above in February 1948 were as follows:

Leaving	At	For	Frequency
Mutanchiang	7:35a.m.	Harbin	Daily
Mutanchiang	6:15p.m.	Harbin	Daily
Mutanchiang	8:30a.m.	Suifengho	Every other day
Mutanchiang	6:30a.m.	Chiamussu	Daily
Mutanchiang	6:00p.m.	Chiamussu	Daily
Harbin	7:30a.m.	Mutanchiang	Daily
Harbin	6:00p.m.	Mutanchiang	Daily

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5. A Manchurian Observation Group (sic) was formed in Khabarovsk on 15 January 1948, from employees of the following factories in the Khabarovsk area: the Ta-erh-szu-t'e-lo (? Terzutel) Company, the Ke-kan-no-wei (? Kokanova) Branch Factory, the Ou-erh-tzu-jou-ni-chi (?) Main Factory, the Molotov (sic) factory, the Amur Steel Factory (sic), the Agricultural Machine Factory (sic) and other plants. Members of the group were scheduled to fly to Manchuria on 9 February 1948.

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6. There are thirty-two Soviet citizens, one Korean, one Japanese and seven Chinese interpreters in the group. It is divided into five teams: a timber cutting team, a technician's team, a coal mining team, a gold mining team and a fishing vessel team.
7. Ka-erh-po-fu (? Karpov), an engineer in Khabarovsk, is leader of the group. Vice-leaders are Te-li-sh-chi-ya-ko-fu (? Telechiakov), an engineer at the Ke-kan-no-wei Branch Factory, and Teng-ni-so-(missing)-fu (? Tennisov), a foreman at the Molotov Factory. HANDA Toshiharu (半田 敏治) is the Japanese member of the group and PAK Sok-yun (朴 全雲 ?) is the Korean member; both were councillors in the General Affairs Section of the State Council under the Manchukuo regime.
8. In early October 1947, 165 young Manchurian men arrived at Khabarovsk by train from Manchouli (117-27, 49-36), travelling on a group passport. After spending two days in Khabarovsk, the group left by train for the Amur Steel Factory in Hsiaokungcheng (unlocated).

Comment. The Russian names in paragraphs 5 and 7 are based on Chinese phoneticizations. The "Hsiaokungcheng" in paragraph 8 is probably the same place reported [] as the location of a Machine Construction Factory manufacturing Naval vessels. The characters given in that report (小 共 城) probably represent a Chinese phoneticization of a Siberian place name: []

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